THE

# North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
*Secretary of Legation.*

VOL. XVII., No. 810. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1866. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. ROBERT RICHARD WESTALL and Mr. RANDAL HODGSON CRAMER has ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. WM. HARGREAVES is this day admitted a partner.

Our partners in China now are Mr. WM. HARGREAVES, Mr. ROBERT BRAND, and Mr. JUSTUS WILLIAM HENRY ESCHERICH.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

China and Hongkong, 1st Jan., 1866.

28fc 678

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of ROBERT JAMES FARRINGE, ROBERT MUIRHEID REDDIE, (deceased), and JAMES WHITLOW, in our Establishments in China, ceased yesterday, and to-day we have admitted as Partners therein, CHIDLAND WILLIAM FARRINGE, JOSEPH PARRIDGE HOLLIDAY, RICHARD ROWEIT and JOSEPH PARROTT BARNES.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

28fc 679 Hongkong, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of ROBERT JAMES FARRINGE in our firm in this City ceased yesterday, and we have to-day admitted as Partners therein, CHIDLAND WILLIAM FARRINGE and JOSEPH FARRINGE HOLLIDAY.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

•10fc 688 Shanghai, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—In consequence of an amicable agreement, Mr. A. BACHMANN has retired from our firm and ceased to sign.

Our business will be continued under the new firm of ED. FIERZ & Co.

FIERZ & BACHMANN.

Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER FUNK has been authorized to sign our firm by procuration from this date.

ED. FIERZ & Co.

tf 634 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—We have this day established a branch of our Japan business at this Port under the management of Mr. ALBERT SCHROEDER, who is authorized to sign our firm.

TEXTOR & Co.

Hong name—Tak Chuen 全德

Premises corner of Pekin and Kiangsoo Roads.

31ma 642 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—I have taken the house in Hankow Road formerly occupied by Dr. SINFALD, and am doing business as a *Commission Agent & Banker.*

WILLIAM CHURCH.

*Wai-Loong* 華隆

tf 683 Shanghai, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. CLEMENT LUCAS has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.

31ma 684 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS S. ODELL in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1865; and Mr. ERNEST DEACON has this day been admitted a partner

DEACON & Co.

•30fc 685 Canton, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. CRAVEN WILSON in our Firm, both in Hankow and Chinkiang, terminated on the 15th instant.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.

Shanghai, June 17th, 1865.

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto conducted by Messrs. CRAVEN WILSON & Co., at Chinkiang, will for the future be carried on under the style and Firm of

CHARLES HUDSON & Co.

tf 608 Shanghai, 17th June, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.

tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—During my absence from China, I have appointed Mr. D. L. HUNTER of this port to act as my attorney; and I have to request that all communications from this date be addressed to him at the office of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

J. T. BRAND.

tf 664 Shanghai, 21st Oct., 1865.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this Port.

ALEXANDER COCK.

*Office,—Luou-Hokee-Hong.*

tf 635 Shanghai, Sept. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, begs to announce, that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 670 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1865.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from this date be carried on under the style of KINNEAR & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.

tf 667 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *General Commission Merchant* at this Port.

J. M. RINGER.

tf 612 Hankow, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. THORBURN will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.

tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

## JOHN POOK.

*COMMISSION AGENT,*

4, LEIE STREET SQUARE,

London, E.C.

tf

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY Vasi's in 2 & 3 doz. cases, Tls. 8 ½ doz.
Port, " " " 8 "
Champagne, ½ " " " 12 "
Claret, (Chiron & Guestier's) " " " 6 "
St. Juen, in ½-doz. cases, " " " 6 "
Medoc " 1 " " " 5 "
Cognac Brandy, 1 " " " 10 "
do. do. 1 " " " 6 "
India Pale Ale, 4 " casks " " 2 "

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.

tf 323 Shanghai, 19th September, 1863.

## INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 Sterling.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings of European construction or their contents, at current rates of Premium.

WILSON CORNABÉ & Co.

20ap 687 Chefoo, 1st January, 1866.

## NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

*Established*, 1821.

EXISTING INSURANCES UPWARDS of 7 MILLIONS PREMIUMS MODERATE. Settlements of losses prompt and liberal. No charge for Policies.

*Agent at Shanghai,*

F. R. GAMWELL.

23ju-66 666 Shanghai, Dec. 23rd, 1865.

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.*

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

## PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

## LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.

31de 325 Shanghai, 5th Oct., 1864.

## INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING

INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

*TRUSTEES:*

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building, of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
*Agents for Shanghai.*

tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

## LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant Policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRA UTMANN & Co.

1116-66 676 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

## THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

157, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.

8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.

*Hong name—Wing-kee.*

tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
*Agents in Shanghai.*

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1857.

## INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

*LONDON.*

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

*Trustees & Directors.*

DECIMUS BURTON, Esq
THAVERS BUXTON, Esq
OCTAVIUS EDWARD COOPE, Esq
WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.
JOHN DAVIS, Esq
GEORGE ARTHUR FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq.
JAMES ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq.
EDWARD IRAWING, Jun., Esq.
KIRKMAN D. HODGSON, Esq., M.P.
WILLIAM JAMES LANCASTER, Esq.
JOHN DORRIEN MAGENS, Esq
JOHN TIMOTHY OXLEY, Esq.
BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq.
WM. JAMES THOMSON, Esq.
HENRY HEYMAN TOULMIN Esq.
MATTHEW WHITING, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the important relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for losses by Fire.

The Undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.

15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.

31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL $1,250,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

*Marine Branch:* 18 ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE LONDON.

CAPITAL, .. 2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE under-signed are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

*(Liability Limited.)*

*MARINE DEPARTMENT.*

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

8 393 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

## China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
R. R. TYERS, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN, *Actg. Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

## INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

*President:*

Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.

*Board of Direction:*

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES ELTCHED, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Frühling & Göschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Michells & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Lollingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents in China.*

tf 337 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## HUDSON'S AHLINE DYES;

In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid

Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs.; or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS

Magenta, Hoseine, Fuchsine, Violet
Purple, Crimson, Mauve, Blue,
Green, Canary Orange, Yellow,
Flock-mine, Scarlet, Steel, Ultramarine,
Brown, Black, Hogina, Soluble Blue.

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble in boiling water*, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
193, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—*Be sure and write for* JUDSON'S *Dye.*

14oc-66 5-a-w 651 Oct. 14th, 1865.

## Cordial of the Benedictine Monks of the Abbey of Fecamp.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic, Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Sanitary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to Attacks of FEVER and CHOLERA. May be had of

A. Jogrand Aîné, at Fecamp.

HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, RUE VIVIENNE.

This Liqueur may be found all over the World & the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

27ja 689 January 27th, 1866.

## WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,

Silversmiths' Soap

*For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.*

SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
*Blackfriars Road, London, S.*

27jy 690 January 27th, 1866.

## TUPPER & Co.,

Manufacturers of

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

61 A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

23dc-66 671 December, 23rd, 1865.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

**S. V. C.**

Amatour Dramatic Corps,

THE SECOND PERFORMANCE OF THE SEASON WILL BE GIVEN ON

**Wednesday, February 7th.**

When will be repeated (by desire) the Comedy Farce in Two Acts of

"Woodcock's Little Game"

Mr. Woodcock, .....Mr. Dolefal,
Mr. Christopher Larkings, " Dumbell,
Mr. Adolphus Swansdown, " Elephant,
David, ..... " Armstrong,
Mrs. Colonel Carver, ...Mrs. St. Chawles,
Mrs. Woodcock .....Miss Logwood,
Mrs. Larkings.....Miss Mary Middlesex.

To be followed by the laughable Farce,

"Ici on parle Français"

Major Regulus Rattan,....Mr. Elephant,
Victor Dubois, ..... " De Jonck,
Mr. Spriggins,..... " Crowquill,
Mrs. do. .....Miss Gypsum,
Angelina, ..... } " Mary Middlesex,
their daughter }
Julia, wife of Major Rattan ..... } " Grace Darling,
Anna Maria, a maid of all work ..... } " Softly.

Scene,
A fashionable watering place,
Time.
*Present day.*

The Police Band will be in attendance (by kind permission of the Municipal Council.)

Doors open at 8 o'clock.

Overture to commence at 8.30 P.M.

Ticket, $3 each for the body of the Theatre.
$1 Gallery.

Can be obtained from the Officers of the Corps, Messrs. Lane Crawford and Hall & Holtz.

*Vivant Regina and other Potentates.*

7fe 527b Shanghai, February 3rd, 1866.


## NOTIFICATION.

No. 44 of 1865.

The Undersigned calls the attention of British subjects to the Sections of the Order in Council for China and Japan of 1865, numbered 114—116, relative to Registration, as given below, and to the contents of the accompanying Extract of a Despatch from Earl Russell to Sir Edmund Hornby, dated 23rd October 1865, fixing the Registration Fees at $1 for each Registration of persons belonging to the artisan class, and $5 for all other persons.

"Charles A. Winchester,
*H. B. M.'s Consul.*"

H. M.'s Consulate,
Shanghai, 22 December 1865.

*Copy of Paragraphs* 114—116 *of the China and Japan Order in Council*, 1865.

XIV.—Registration of British Subjects.

114.—Every British subject resident in China or Japan,—being of the age of 21 years or upwards,—or being married, of a widower or widow though under that age,—shall, in the month of January in the year 1866, and every subsequent year, register himself or herself in a register to be kept at the Consulate of the Consular district within which he or she resides,—subject to this qualification, that the registration of a man shall be deemed to include the registration of his wife (unless she is living apart from him), and that the registration of the head of a family, whether male or female, shall be deemed to include the registration of all females, being relatives of the head of the family (in whatever degree of relationship), living under the same roof with the head of the family, at the time of his or her registration.

Every British subject not so resident at any place in China or Japan where a Consular Office is maintained, unless borne on the muster roll of a British Vessel there arriving, shall within one month after his or her arrival, register himself or herself in a register to be kept at the Consulate Office,—but so that no such person shall be required to register himself or herself more than once in any year, reckoned from the 1st day of January.

Any person failing to register himself or herself, and not excusing his or her failure to the satisfaction of the Consular Officer, shall not be entitled to be recognized or protected as a British subject in China or Japan, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars for each instance of such failure.

115.—Every person shall on every registration of himself or herself pay a fee of such amount as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time by order under his hand appoints, such amount either to be uniform for all persons, or to vary according to the circumstances of different classes, as the Secretary of State from time to time by such order directs.

116.—The Consular officer shall issue to every person so registered a certificate of registration under his hand and Consular seal; and the name of a wife (unless she is living apart from her husband) shall be indorsed on her husband's certificate, and the names and descriptions of females whose registration is included in that of the head of the family shall be indorsed on the certificate of the head of the family.

Extract.

Foreign Office,
*October 23rd*, 1865.

Sir,—I have received your Despatch No. 10 of the 10th of August, in which you state that, after consulting with Mr. Consul Winchester and others, members of the community, you are of opinion that a Fee of One Dollar should be charged on each certificate granted to Artisans and Laborers, and that Five Dollars should be the amount charged on those granted to every other class of the community.

I approve of these Fees; and I have to instruct you to notify the same in such manner as you may deem expedient.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,) Russell.

Sir R. Hornby,
&c. &c. &c.

## Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 4 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| England,... (fcl.) | Dec. 29 | Hankow,..... | Jan. 25 |
| Hongkong,..... | Jan. 27 | Nagasaki,..... | Jan. 23 |
| Tientsin,..... | Dec. 2 | Yokohama,..... | Jan. 18 |

Latest dates in England, from China,—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hongkong,..... | Oct. 14 | Received via Marseilles | |
| Shanghai,..... | Oct. 8 | Nov. 28th. | |

OPIUM QUOTATIONS

For the week ending February 2nd, 1866.

| Malwa. | | Patna. | Benares. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jany. Nos.—Tls. | Old.—Sls. | Nos.—Tls. | Tls. |
| 27,.....630 | ..... | 500...520 a 495 | |
| 29,.....650 | ..... | 510.....500 | |
| 30,...640 a 645 | ..... | 510 a 517...500 | |
| 31,.....600 | ..... | 505...495 | |
| Feby. | | | |
| 1,.....620 a ..... | | 490.....485 | |
| 2,...640 a 645 | | 500.....490 | |

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—February 2nd, *Circe*, (Br. str.) Russell, from Chefoo; *Morning Star*, (Br. sch.) Johnston, from Swatow; *Thos. Dryden*, (Br. bg.), Brown, from Swatow. 3rd, *Express*, (Br. str.), Whitlow, from Ningpo.; *Skagee*, (Am. str.), Perkins, from Hankow.

Departed.—February 2nd, *Granada*, (Br. str.), Cates, for Yokohama; *Moyune*, (Am. str.), Johnson, for Hankow and Ports; *Lubra*, (Am. bg.), Howes, for San Francisco via Yokohama. 3rd, *Ganges*, (Br. str.), Bernard, for Hongkong, (ashore on Middle Ground).

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per Steam-ship *Aden* from Hongkong:—Mrs. Bennett and child, Miss Rowell, Messrs. Robertson, Purdon, Innes, B. Severn, W. D. Gray, Pagres. Morewood, F. Bovet, A. Bovet and A. M. Moore.

Departed.—Per Steam-ship *Granada*, for Japan.—R. Parry, B. Severn, Major and Mrs. Francis, F. Parry, R. Robertson, and 24 Naval officers. Per S. S. *Ganges*, for Hongkong.—Messrs. Cock and W. H. Mitchell, and one hundred and four Chinese.

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Aden* with Mails, &c., for Europe, will leave on Friday, the 9th instant.

The London Mail of the 26th Dec., due in Hongkong on the 10th Feb., and here on the 16th. It arrived last year on the 14th Feb., per *Aden*.

The French Mail of Dec. 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Jan., and here on the 4th of February. It arrived last year on the 7th of February per Str. *Dumbarton*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten *Lines* and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

*Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other parts for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*:—*all payable in advance*. Single Numbers.—To Subscribers, *2 mace 5 cand.*:—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 10 P.M.


# The North-China Herald.

*IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.*

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1866.


Until the arrival of Sir Edmund Hornby and his decision in the case "The Municipal Council *versus* Wills' Estate," the principal difficulty which lay in the way of the various Councils was the apparent impossibility of enforcing the collection of taxes. Those Land-renters, fortunately a minority, who refused to contribute their share to the Municipal burdens did so on the ground that the *Land Regulations* were not binding, or in fact that the authority under which they were promulgated had been exceeded by their framers. In this view they were consistently supported by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, so that in cases involving amounts large enough to render it worth while to appeal to Hongkong, the Council found it useless to bring defaulters into the Consular Court. The Chief Judge, however, struck at the root of the mischief by declaring that the clause in the Order in Council under which the Regulations were drawn up was sufficiently liberal in its provisions to justify the Superintendent of Trade in sanctioning those Regulations, and making them binding as law upon British subjects. In the same way the American Act of Congress confers similar powers on the representative of the United States, and it may be presumed that the French Minister had also firm ground to stand upon when he followed the example of his colleagues and sanctioned the *Land Regulations*. Practically, therefore, it may be stated that the Land Regulations as at first drawn up and as now in force are binding on the subjects, residing in China, of all powers whose Ministers, under authority similar to that conferred on the English Minister, have signified their assent to their provisions. Until this point was established, it was useless to attempt to draw up any more elaborate code of regulations, which would have shared the same fate as befell that first constructed by Messrs. Alcock, Murphy and Edan. But while the sense of this inutility pressed heavily upon the minds of the members of each successive Council, every day as it passed by brought with it additional proof of the necessity for some enlargement of the code which had in the early days of Shanghai proved amply sufficient for its wants. Accordingly the first step taken in anticipation of the decision in the Wills' case, was to ask for the appointment of a committee to deliberate on the form of Municipal government best adapted to the growing requirements of the settlements. The result of that committee's labours is now before us in the shape of a code comprising twenty six clauses in which the former Regulations are amplified to suit the increased importance of the port. The most note-worthy modification is the admission of rate payers, not being renters of land, to a voice in Municipal affairs. Hitherto the Municipal Council has represented the land renters, but, in accordance with the well known principle that no Englishman can be taxed without his own consent or that of his representative, we question the possibility of such a tax as house tax, for example, being legally enforced directly on the person of the house occupier, in cases where such occupant is not a land renter. The difficulty has now been cleared away by admitting to a voice in the election of the Council, all foreigners residing in the settlement whose annual payment of assessment upon real property amounts to twenty five Taels, and by rendering eligible for election to the Council all foreigners paying an annual assessment of fifty Taels. We can imagine no system less open to criticism than this. It equalises the rights of land owners and house renters, by collecting them under the common designation of "Ratepayers" and conferring equal privileges upon them in this capacity. The Bye-Laws appended to the regulations define the powers of the Council over the streets, and confer upon it the right of a sanitary body. Such Bye-Laws are of the utmost utility, as they may, as circumstances arise to render such a measure advisable, be altered and amended at the pleasure of the Council, without in any way affecting the Land Regulations under the authority of which they are compiled. The Revised Regulations themselves are in the hands of every land renter in the settlement, and we need not therefore do more than allude, thus generally to their provisions. One point, however, demands attention, and we think rectification, the want of any means of voting by proxy. The advantages of such a mode of voting are manifold and the disadvantages few. Indeed inasmuch as owners of property in Shanghai, without losing their interest in the settlement, are often compelled to absent themselves for longer or shorter periods, it is hardly fair to shut them out from any voice in the administration of public affairs.

## Summary of the Week.

The weather has been cold with occasional showers of rain and snow during the past week. On Sunday last H. M. S. *Cordelia* arrived from Hongkong with the relief intended for Her Majesty's ships in the Yangtsze and for the Japan squadron. She also brought English dates to the 20th December, containing nothing of importance except the announcement of the death of King Leopold of Belgium. On Monday there was a general parade of the Volunteer Corps, and the troops marched into the country as for as the Race course. About 150 of all arms turned out. The French Opera Company has given a second performance and announces a third for this evening. Hitherto it has been very successful, and has received favourable notice at the hands of the press. On Wednesday the *Aden* arrived with the London mail of December 10th, and telegrams to December 29th to which date our advices now extend. The only topic of interest during the past week has been the trial and subsequent imprisonment of the members of the late French Municipal Council for refusing to give up certain documents connected with the Municipality which remained in their possession after their dissolution. Particulars have already been published in our daily issue. Mr. Alabaster, Vice Consul at this port, has been ordered to Taiwan to take charge of the Consulate there. We much fear that the energy which he has displayed in working the Mixed Court will be seriously missed at his departure.

The advices from Hankow are of the most alarming character. The country round is swarming with banditti who seem to be concentrating their forces on Hankow. Yangtze, a large town some few miles inland, has been destroyed, and the villages are utterly laid waste. The Nienfei and Mahomedans appear to have divided the interior of the country between them, for day after day we hear reports of the steady advance of marauding bands belonging to both these sections of Rebel-dom.

From Newchwang the alarming intelligence lately published has been confirmed, but the residents are rapidly advancing in drill, under the instruction of Mr. Consul Meadows.

### Review.

Military *plan of the Country around Shanghai; from surveys made in* 1862-63-64-65, *by Lieut. Colonel* Gordon, C.B., *Major* Edwardes, *Lieutenants* Sanford, Lister *and* Man, *Royal Engineers; and Lieuts.* Dansell *and* Bateman, *H.M. 31st Regiment. Assistant Engineers.* London: Edward Stanford.

When the progress of the Tai-ping Rebellion drew the attention of the British naval and military forces in China to protect Shanghai in 1862, and ascertain the positions held in the surrounding country by the invaders, it was found almost impossible to proceed with any certainty from the absence of a correct map. All that the charts published by the Admiralty delineated was the bare coast line and the Whang-poo between the settlement and Woosung. In order to make up for this deficiency, Admiral Sir James Hope despatched reconnoitering parties under the command of Captain Holland R.M., to take a flying survey of the nearest posts held by the Tai-pings, and find out the shortest communication by land or water. This was done in the depth of winter, and during an unparalleled season of severity, and Captain Holland is entitled to the highest praise for carrying out his instructions by advancing into the country in all directions, and braving the dangers of a formidable enemy in

to jot down additions to the plan whenever they may ascertain them while travelling or pursuing their business amongst the districts. Both have been engraved and printed by the new process of Zincography at the Typographical Department of the War Office Southampton, (of which Colonel Sir Henry James is Director) under the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel Gordon C.B. so that its correctness may be relied on, and its construction at a cost much less than ordinary publishers could do it for. At the same time we must not omit to point out that the careful manner in which they are coloured after the original map and conveniently mounted on rollers and put into cases is entirely the work of Mr. Stanford, the agent of the Topographical Department Charing Cross. With these necessary remarks, we shall now proceed to record the principal military operations in which the English and French forces, with contingents of disciplined Chinese, were engaged; advising the reader to have a copy of the plan before him; to understand the positions of the battle fields.

In January 1862 the Tai-ping Rebellion reached its culminating point. At that period the armed force of the movement had captured every city and town of any importance in the provinces of the Kiang and Kiang-soo, with the exception of Shanghai the great cities of Nanking, Soochow and Hangchow were held by them, and formed bases of operations from which they gradually surrounded the devoted city and settlement. One by one the walled towns and large villages in the immediate vicinity fell into their hands, and they had erected formidable stockades at *points d'appui*, so that a complete *cordon* was formed which threatened the capture of Shanghai. The Imperialist forces were driven in at every post of importance, except the city of Sungkiang, which was re-captured by a corps of disciplined Chinese, armed with rifles, under the command of Ward, an able and brave American in the Chinese service, with officers of other foreign nationalities in his army to the number of about a hundred. This efficient force was some 2,000 strong, and exhibited much pluck and courage in fighting, so that they frequently beat double and triple their numbers of Tai-pings in engagements. But these were so numerous, and the aid of the ordinary Chinese force so feeble that they could not withstand the onslaught of an army more than twenty times their number. As near as could be ascertained at the time there were not less than 120,000 armed men belonging to the rebel hordes, under the leadership of the Chung Wang or military chief of the Tai-pings, a man of immense capabilities in generalship for a Chinaman. Besides this body of armed men, there were more than double their number of impressed inhabitants in the rebel ranks.

As they approached Shanghai they carried fire and sword into every village and farm, so that the horizon in all directions was clouded with smoke by day, and lit up by flames at night, until at last they came within a few miles of the settlement. Under these circumstances the civil, military and naval authorities deemed it peremptory to avert the dangers of massacre and incendiarism, by defending the place, and driving off the insurgents. Previous to their near approach Admiral Hope warned them that if they came within the stipulated thirty-miles circuit of this foreign treaty port, the British would attack them, and they would be driven beyond it at the point of the bayonet. To these warnings the leaders paid no heed, and through their emissaries notified that they would spare the settlement if allowed to capture the city. As the gates were held by guards of French Chasseurs, and British Indian soldiers, this would have been an act of gross treachery; and as the foreign settlement was crowded with rich Chinese merchants and bankers who had fled thither from all parts with their treasure for protection, it was resolved to engage the enemy without delay.

The force at the disposal of the authorities was very slender compared with that of the Tai-pings. It consisted of a half battery of artillery, 850 Punjaub native Infantry, about 1,000 French soldiers, and a small Volunteer Corps raised among the residents. The naval squadron consisted of the English frigate *Imperieuse*, one steam sloop of war and two gunboats; and the French frigate *Forte*. At this time it happened that the allies had large military forces stationed at Ta-kow, Tientsin and Chefoo, as garrisons in possession of ports captured during the third war with the Imperialists; besides a large land force at Hongkong, and men-of war in Victoria harbour. Despatches were forwarded to these stations informing the Generals and Captains of the imminent danger of Shanghai from rapine and plunder; asking for immediate succour, which was promptly accorded.

Meanwhile a heavy snow-storm fortunately fell, which continued incessant for fifty-eight hours, laying the surrounding country under a bed of snow thirty inches deep. This had the effect of stopping the progress of the Taipings for a time, and quenched their incendiary fires; while it allowed the vulnerable approaches to Shanghai to be hastily fortified. It may appear a trifling cause to assign as an element in checking the advance of the ruthless enemy; but when we take into consideration the peculiar features of the country as shown on the plan, so intersected with creeks, ditches and narrow paths that to a certain extent were hidden by the snow, the difficulty for bodies of undisciplined troops to act in the field will be apparent. Moreover it cut off their supplies of food in consequence of the obstacles to bring them up, so they had to retrench their stores in the towns held further back. Upwards of twelve days elapsed before they made their appearance, during which time the French Admiral Protet and Admiral Hope resolved to act in conjunction with Colonel Ward and his disciplined Chinese force, to attack the Taipings in their nearest strongholds to Shanghai.

The first expedition was on the 21st February 1862 against a fortified village named Keau-chiao, some four or five miles below the anchorage, up a small creek on the Pootung peninsula. The disciplined Chinese under Colonel Ward attacked the place with vigour, supported by a body of marines and blue-jackets and a contingent of French soldiers and sailors. After a stubborn resistance the place was taken in gallant style, and the Tai-pings driven out with great slaughter, while 332 were taken prisoners. Of these a number were deserters from the Imperial army, but only 17 real Tai-pings, the remainder being impressed villagers. The rebels were beheaded on the execution ground in the city; and the villagers were released, after getting their heads shaved, with food and clothing given to them by the Chinese authorities.

A second engagement took place on the 1st March at a place named Senou-dong, in the native dialect, some twenty miles up the river Wong-poo, where about 6,000 Tai-pings were encamped, having thrown up strong defensive works and excavated a ditch which they studded with stakes. The force brought against this place consisted of 450 English and French, with seven field pieces and 700 disciplined Chinese. They commenced the attack about eight in the morning and kept up a continued fire for an hour, having stormed the fortifications, and engaged in a hand to hand conflict with the enemy who rallied in the inner stores of the village. The result was that about 800 rebels were killed, 300 taken prisoners, the remainder effectually routed, and the place completely destroyed by fire, the casualties on our side being very trifling.

These engagements were the commencement of a campaign against the Taipings which continued throughout the year; becoming more and more important as the foreign forces, English, French and Chinese received reinforcements. Admiral Hope added one corvette and several gunboats to his squadron, while, Admiral Protet's flagship with 800 men arrived from Chefoo. General Sir John Michel, Commander of the land forces came up from Hongkong with the 5th Bombay regiment, and Brigadier General Staveley arrived from Tientsin. About 2,000 braves also came from the province of Honan. With the increased army an attack was made on a strong fortified post to the westward of Shanghai named Wongka-dza, and it was taken by storm. This was followed up by an unsuccessful attack on Lu-ka-kong by Ward's disciplined troops, on which occasion Admiral Hope received a bullet wound in the calf of the leg. The expeditionary force then crossed again to the east side of the Wong-poo, and attacked a place named Tzer-poo on the 17th April, where between eight and nine thousand Taipings were garrisoned in a strong position. As in the previous engagements the guns told with great effect, to the consternation of the enemy, of whom 500 were killed and 300 taken prisoners.

The localities where these first engagements occurred are not laid down on the plan, as the engineering staff had not arrived from Tientsin, in consequence of the navigation of the Peiho not having opened from its frozen channel. This took place, and by the end of April the transports landed their reinforcements, consisting of H. M. 31st and 67th Regiments of Infantry, a detachment of sappers and miners under Captain (now Colonel) Gordon, R.E., and a park of Artillery including a half battery of Armstrong guns. Without resting in quarters, as there are no regular barracks in Shanghai, these reinforcements landed on the Bund, or marine parade of the settlement, and marched at once into the field; altogether forming an effective army of upwards of 4,000 foreign troops and sailors, with 32 field pieces, and about 2,000 disciplined Chinese and "braves." This force was assembled before the walls of Ka-ting or Kah-ding, a large city twenty miles to the north-west of Shanghai which the Tai-pings held with a garrison of picked men, and which it was determined to take by siege. On the morning of the 1st May the place was bombarded, the walls breached, and the enemy driven from it with great slaughter, with the capture of a large number of prisoners. The city was sacked, when a large amount of sycee silver and dollars was found, and several hundred ponies and oxen, besides boats and provisions, valued at about two hundred thousand dollars.

The next successful engagement was at the re-capture of Tsing-pu, a small walled town about thirty miles to the westward of Shanghai, which the rebels had held for several years, and where Ward and his disciplined Chinese were defeated in 1860. It was taken by escalade after a stubborn resistance, and 2,000 prisoners captured. Our gallant allies the French did good service at this engagement, where they breached the walls with a 68-pounder in a gunboat which they managed to navigate through all obstacles to the city moat.

Having reduced these strongholds to the north and west within the thirty-mile boundary, the expeditionary force next marched in a south-easterly direction, crossing the Wang-poo river at Min-hong, 20 miles above Shanghai, with a view to attack the Tai-pings in the rear, as they held a chain of fortified posts, and the towns of Cholin, Fung-hien, Nan-wei, and Chuai-sha, leading along the coast towards the settlement. The first stronghold attacked was Nan-kiao or Najow on the 17th May, when the greatest loss among the leaders of the army was sustained in the death of Rear-Admiral Protet, who was killed by a shot through the heart from a rifle, while bravely leading on his men to the attack. His death was felt as a severe loss by his brother commanders in both services, and from the universal esteem in which he was held as a man and an officer much sympathy was felt by all ranks at his untimely late. His remains were brought to Shanghai and interred with the highest honours that could be bestowed upon the deceased by the representatives of his own country and religion in which the foreign residents of all nations and Chinese authorities joined with heartfelt sympathy. The Chinese Government acknowledged his services in the most flattering terms, and a special decree of the Emperor was published in the *Peking Gazette*, in recognition of the same, according to the customs of the Empire.

From Na-jow the expeditionary force proceeded to Cho-lin on the coast, which was taken by assault on the 20th May. The place was stormed for about two hours and a half after the firing of the first gun. Few Taipings were killed on the walls, but the slaughter inside by the French was heavy, in retaliation for the death of Admiral Protet. The town was then set on fire and abandoned. At this siege the detachment of Royal Engineers did good service in bringing up the escalading ladders to the walls under a heavy fire.

By this operation the whole of the Pootung peninsula was cut off; and it was intended to follow up the success by reducing every stockade and town on that tract of land in possession of the enemy. An alarm however reached General Staveley that the garrison of Bombay Infantry and Imperialists left at Kah-ding were likely to be worsted by a picked body of Tai-pings, well armed and 10,000 strong, led on by the Chung Wang in person. Whether intended or not this startling movement had the effect of relieving the Tai-ping force on the Pootung peninsula, as the allied army returned straight to Shanghai, and a relieving party was sent to Kah-ding, just as it was evacuated by the garrison; who retreated in disorder, the Bombay Infantry losing their kits which had been carried by Chinese coolies. The Tai-pings re-occupied this important post; but as the extreme heats of summer had set in, when the sea-on is unhealthy, especially for troops in the field, the British and French forces were quartered in temporary barracks at Shanghai, until the cool season of autumn. Following up his success at Kah-ding the Chung Wang marched upon Tsing-poo, drove the Imperial garrison away and captured the city. From thence he threatened Sung-kiang, the head-quarters of the Chinese forces, and would have succeeded in adding that city to his list of captures, but for the gallantry of Lieutenant Stephens and a contingent of blue-jackets and marines from H.M.S. *Centaur*, who drove back the advance column of the enemy, when they retired on Tsing-poo. This post was attacked in August and re-captured on the 9th by the disciplined Chinese under Ward, who was made a General in the native service. After handing over the city to the Imperialists he marched into the Ningpo country; where he achieved several successes, but met with a premature death in action. This was at Tzu-che a place 25 miles from Ningpo; his mortal wound coming from the hands of a foreigner in the rebel ranks named with a rifle. Without a military education, Ward displayed on many occasions the qualities of a General. He died on board H.M.S. *Encounter*, and his remains were conveyed to Sung-kiang the head-quarters of his force, where they were interred with all honour by the Chinese authorities. As in the case of Admiral Protett, a decree of the Emperor appeared in the *Peking Gazette*, ordering that altars be erected to his memory. He was succeeded in command of the disciplined Chinese force by Colonel Burgevine also an American, who held the second post.

As the cool season set in, General Staveley in conjunction with Admiral Hope, renewed the campaign with vigour. The first expedition was formed for the re-capture of Kah-ding; and it was deemed advisable that this should be undertaken by British and French forces only, in order to maintain the *prestige* of foreign arms, which had partially sustained a defeat on the retreat of the Bombay Infantry from that garrison.

Accordingly on the 24th of October, a force of 4,550 combatants of all arms, bombarded the city with 38 pieces of ordnance, and captured it by escalade in a few hours; not however without a desperate resistance from the enemy, which told severely on our troops, the largest number of killed and wounded during any previous engagement having occured. After the re-capture, Admiral Hope with his blue-jackets proceeded to scour the adjacent country in all directions, where it was known that the Tai-pings had outposts and fortified villages. These were found to be evacuated, and not a stray rebel to be seen, showing that the reduction of Kah-ding had a great moral effect upon the enemy. It was afterwards ascertained that they had retired beyond the thirty mile radius, to be out of reach of the allied troops.

This brought to a close the engagements with the Taipings where the English and French forces were directly concerned, as the enemy did not venture afterwards within the Shanghai boundary. The concluding military operation of the year was the march of a patrol party to protect Captain Gordon in his survey of the country as laid down on the plan. In this progress the towns and villages presented a frightful aspect. A few wretched people, chiefly old men and women with children, still lingered about their desolate houses, and they seemed dying for want of food. Numbers of dead lay rotting in the houses and by the way side. A more terrible picture of misery and desolation could not be conceived.

S. M.

*(To be continued.)*

PEKING AND THE PEKINGESE.

London, *December 7th*, 1865.

*To the Editor of the*

North-China Herald.

Sir,—I beg to send you an article which has been written by a young friend of mine concerning Dr. Rennie's book on Peking. The article, you will observe, is written in a very flippant tone, and although it contains some plausible remarks, I trust that your readers will have the good sense not to take it for more than it is really worth.

My friend's ideas are not altogether sound. He told me the other day that he thought there was more usefulness, as well as more of the "dignity of labor," in driving a mule-cart between Peking and Tientsin, than in writing a book like Dr. Rennie's. Now this, you know, is quite absurd. No one really believes in the "dignity of labor"; and if you spoke of it to a Peking carter, he, and his mule too, would probably laugh at the idea.

My friend tries to say some smart things; but, for want of a little frankness in indicating them, they are likely to pass unobserved. In a recent American philosophical work by Artemus E. Ward, Esq., that distinguished man gives force to some of his clever sayings by inserting after them, within parentheses, "N.B. This is a joak." You might point this out to your young friend.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T.

Dr. Rennie, a staff-surgeon who was medical officer to the British Legation at Peking in the years 1861 and 1862, kept during his residence there a "daily record of events," which he has now published, in a book of two volumes containing 683 pages, under the title of "Peking and the Pekingese." In the number of useless books published about China is of course much greater than the number of books that contain real information concerning that country. The tendency of the useless books is to fall into oblivion, but before they do so, they frequently cause irritation to persons who peruse them with a view to getting information. Unreformed, and their worthlessness produces an unpleasant noise. It is necessary therefore to examine books of this kind occasionally, although in doing so we give them more notice than they deserve.

Dr. Rennie tells us in his preface that "a few months after His Majesty's Legation had been established at Peking, a feeling began to be entertained by its members that, with a view to future publication, some record should be kept of the various incidents which were from day to day occurring." He had been keeping a journal before this feeling "began to be entertained," but from the moment when the existence of the feeling was detected, he made copious additions, and noted "every little incident, however trifling" which he thought "calculated to advance knowledge concerning China." In this way he accumulated, as we can readily understand, a vast stock of material which he began to prepare for publication in the summer of 1864, when he found, as he says, to his surprise, that with two or three exceptions he will be able to re-write his journal "almost verbatim." As his journal was confined to daily events, it fills only two volumes. If Dr. Rennie could have entered in his journal not only every little incident that occurred, but every word that he spoke daily, we might have had a book of fifty volumes. Or if he had succeeded in discovering some means whereby he could have recorded the thoughts that passed through his mind and the minds of the other members of the Legation, he might have been able to give us a number of volumes sufficient almost to fill a room in the British Museum. Humanity, already groaning under its burden of light literature, would be the idea of being suddenly smothered through the discovery, not altogether impossible in this wonderful age, of some such machinery.

The incidents which first attract the attention of the enterprising reader of this book, are the adventures of the author and his friends with boys in the streets of Peking. The following extract he is making of his return from a visit to an observatory:—"Some of the crowd showed me the turning to take. Gradually a good deal of shouting and hooting began, which, as far as I could judge, seemed to be chiefly from children. As soon as I got out from amongst the houses, and had a clear way before me under the wall, the shouting did so also and I was met by stones whizzed past me. I immediately pulled up, and on turning round the crowd had disappeared. 'I believe the stones to have been thrown by boys.' A few days later he met with another adventure which he thus describes,—"Here I was a deal annoyed by a mob that I had assembled round me, composed chiefly of children who shouted 'Wei-lo quait-si.' I pulled up and appealed to some passers-by to stop the noise that the children were making, which they at once did, and succeeded in repressing it." On the 3rd of April he writes. "Up to the present time the weather has been very fine. This morning however was dull, with some light wind, and about one o'clock we had rather a smart sand-storm. While out this forenoon I was accosted by a boy with a cat for sale. He followed me to the Legation, and I gave him eighteen pence for his cat, and handed it over to the escort." This statement reminds us of the beginning of a very vulgar song,—

"When I was young and had no sense
I bought a fiddle for eighteen pence,"

the temptation to quote which, here, is irresistible. Ingenuousness characterizes both statements, but predominates in that of the youth who bought the fiddle.

In recording the events that happened to the people around him, and the stories which they unsuspectingly told him, Dr. Rennie is particularly careful to insert the names of the persons concerned, showing in this respect a kind of "sea-green" scrupulousness which will prove, we fear, annoying in some cases. At the beginning of Volume II. he writes:—"From Chang (who is now Mr. Bruce's teacher, but who formerly has been appointed Acting Consul at Tientsin) Mr. Bruce ascertained to-day the form of religion which the Emperor practises, and which is limited to the worship of heaven (Tien) and earth (Tee). He also pays honors to Confucius and worships his ancestors." As this information is likely to create some uneasiness in the mind, we note that the date of the communication of it to Mr. Bruce, was the 17th of August, 1863.

Amongst the many persons to whom we are introduced in the book, there is a Mrs. Reynolds, of whom Dr. Rennie narrates as follows:—

"April 15th. This afternoon Mrs. Reynolds arrived from Tientsin, under the care, &c."

"April 23rd. At an early hour this morning Mrs. Reynolds went into the Chinese city, and made an attempt at marketing, after the custom at home. She was accompanied by Soo-ou-tao, &c." Dr. Rennie might have told us more than this about Mrs. Reynolds. Who was Mrs. Reynolds? Are we to infer from the statement about her marketing that she was the Legation housekeeper? Perhaps she also kept a journal, and may now for all we know to the contrary, be contemplating the production of a work like Dr. Rennie's! Lest this should be the case, we would remind her of the old proverb which says that "speech is silvern, silence golden." It is still possible for Mrs. Reynolds to maintain a golden silence, but Dr. Rennie has already committed himself to a kind of speech which can scarcely be likened to silver, or even to good Electro-plate.

The monotony of the work is however frequently relieved by the peculiarities of the author's style, of which we give a few specimens, taking upon ourselves the responsibility of italicising certain of the words. In Volume I, at page 43, Dr. Rennie says "Kwei-liang, I may remark, is father-in-law to the Prince of Kung; and report states that *another* of the Miss Kwei-liangs is in the Emperor's harem." At page 51, after the story about the little boys, and the mud, he says "A similar event happened to Mr. St. Clair's *horse* while riding this afternoon in another portion of the city." In another place he writes. "Upwards of three years since writing the above, the following practical *illustrations* of the mischief which closed drains do, as compared with the free surface-exposure of decaying organic matter, *has* come to my knowledge." The book abounds in blunders of this kind, and we observe that the orthography of the Chinese words which the author uses so indiscriminately, is not only unlike any other kind of orthography used by Chinese scholars, but is also very unlike the pronunciation of the words themselves. In one place his desire to use a profound Chinese term leads him into great confusion. This occurs at page 100 of Volume I, where he introduces the term 'Taoli' into a sentence consisting of five lines, and, then adds a note consisting also of five lines to explain the meaning of the term. This is the note—"Taoli, pronounced Tow-lee, means what in English would be conveyed by some such expression as 'doing the correct thing,' or 'established practice in like cases.' In China there is a Taoli for everything, and the unwillingness of officials to depart from this has constituted one of our greatest difficulties in dealing with them." In the first sentence of this note, Dr. Rennie, after slightly defacing the orthography of 'Taoli,' assigns to it two meanings, namely, 'doing the right thing,' which is a piece of slang, and 'established custom in like cases,' which is a piece of nonsense; and in the last sentence, he makes a hasty remark concerning the cause of our difficulties with the Chinese Government. Taoli is a term which it is difficult to define in a few words; it means the absolute Truth of the universe, and is frequently used to express certain attributes of absolute Truth, such as Reason and Moral Rectitude. Hence it will be apparent that if it was the adherence of Chinese officials to Taoli (absolute truth or moral rectitude) which constituted one of our greatest difficulties in dealing with them, we cannot congratulate ourselves on the course we have pursued under the circumstances. Dr. Rennie's confusion in dealing with Taoli is not only great, but is, in a certain way, symmetrical.

There is some useful information in the book concerning the melancholy death of Captain Brabazon of the Royal Artillery and the Abbé de Luc, who were amongst the prisoners taken by the Chinese army near Peking in September 1860. The substance of this information is contained in statements made to Mr. Wade and Mr. (now Sir Harry) Parkes, in May 1861, by two Chinese soldiers who had belonged to Shêng-pao's army, and in a despatch written by Shêng-pao himself a few months later than this date. The soldiers state that on the 21st September 1860, after the battle of Pa-li-chiao, Shêng-pao when retreating past the temple in which Capt. Brabazon and the Abbé de Luc were imprisoned, ordered them to be put to death, and that the Soldiers who were in charge of them then hacked their heads off. Shêng-pao's despatch corroborates the statement in a manner which would be peculiarly Chinese if it were quite unknown in other countries. He says that if there were European prisoners in the camp on the 21st September, one of two things must have happened to them when his army retreated:—"they must either have escaped to their own lines, or they must have been put to death by the soldiers in the hurry and confusion of retiring under defeat. As it would appear that they had not escaped to their own lines, then their death at the hands of the soldiers must be assumed." The soldiers' statements are further corroborated by the discovery near the temple where Capt. Brabazon and the Abbé were confined, of fragments of uniform cloth. We may mention that although the event did not occur during the period which is embraced by Dr. Rennie's journal, that Shêng-pao was put to death at Peking in 1863, having been found guilty of abusing his power and committing various atrocities while in command of the troops operating against the Mohammedan rebels in the province of Shen-si in 1862.

In addition to the information about the fate of Capt. Brabazon and the Abbé de Luc, Dr. Rennie gives us in chapter V. of his second volume, the story of the Coup d'Etat of November 1861, which resulted in the overthrow of the regency appointed, when the late Emperor died, to conduct the Government during the minority of the present Emperor, Tung-chi. In treating of these two subjects—the fate of Capt. Brabazon, and the Coup d'Etat—Dr. Rennie owing to his adherence to his journal, does not arrange his facts in very good order. The statements concerning Capt. Brabazon are scattered over pages 132 and 144 in the 1st volume, pages 19, and 45 to 51, in the 2nd volume; and in Chapter V, where he tells us of the Coup d'Etat he sacrifices the continuity of narrative which a great event demands, by leaving the subject in the middle of the chapter, to tell us of a visit to the Great Wall, and of another visit to some Elephant stables in Peking.

With the exception of the information, which we may extract with some trouble, about these two subjects, the book consists of a narrative of trivial occurrences, written in very poor English. A journal of minute detail is justifiable in cases like the defence of the Lucknow residency or the siege of Delhi, or when the author can write like the author of Eothen. But there is no resemblance between the defence of the Lucknow residency or the siege of Delhi, and the dull routine of a year's residence in the British legation at Peking, and Dr. Rennie has not yet made any perceptible approach to the style of Eothen.

There is a certain temptation to write books about China and other countries concerning which little is known in England. This temptation is created by the sound which a very foreign name gives to a book, and there is but little public attention is brought to bear upon such books in England that a verdict is never pronounced upon them. Hence the writers can acquire a kind of reputation which may be useful to them in a small way, although it may not be likely to reach posterity. We would advise people who have been in China to resist this temptation if they can. We doubt whether a man is justified in writing a book, even about China, unless he has something to tell us. Before writing a book he should be sure that he is able to give us useful information—condensed rather than expanded, well-digested thought, or amusing stories suited to the human, rather than the asinine, mind.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS, to be the ONLY GOOD SAUCE, and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER from A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his Brother at WORCESTER. *May, 1851.*

"PLEASE A FEW BANDSOME BOTTLES of your SAUCE to Bombay, and let me say (without any solicitation) that, in my opinion, the sale will be as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

### WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

*Sold universally by the principal dealers in Sauces.*—Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors LEA and PERRINS, 65, Broad-street, Worcester; 6, 11, Trenchard-street, London;—Blackwell & Sons, Liverpool; & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, Hamburg.

### CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

**Worcestershire Sauce.**

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L & P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell.; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

23de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

### MERWIN & BRAY FIRE-ARMS CO.'S

**Belt and Pocket Size Cartridge Revolvers.**

THE *Belt* size weighs 22 oz., and carries a ball 42-100 calibre (larger than Colt's Navy), and can be used with either fixed or loose ammunition. The *Pocket* size weighs 11 oz., and carries a ball 30-100 calibre (same as Colt's 4 and 6 inch.)

These Pistols are loaded and discharged with only four motions—a degree of perfection never yet attained by any other arm. *A full e and may be loaded and discharged in thirty seconds.* These arms have been adopted *exclusively* by the U.S. Revenue Service. Printed circulars (with illustrated Cuts), naming prices, sent by mail when required.

Merwin & Bray are also sole proprietors of the Ballard Breech-Loading Rifle and Carbine. Their high character for Military and Sporting purposes is so well established that the public only wish to know where they may be *purchased.* These Rifles were used by Captains Crawford and Pick on the Overland Expedition to the Pacific, under orders of the U.S. Government. The Government and the State of Kentucky have about Twenty Thousand (20 000) now in active field service, of which the highest testimonials are received.

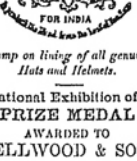
Sold by Wholesale and Retail Dealers generally.

Address orders to

MERWIN & BRAY,
No. 263 Broadway, N.Y.

P.S.—Important.—These Rifles can be used with either fixed or loose ammunitions

27jn-66 668 Paris, 26th October, 1865.



*Stamp on lining of all genuine Hats and Helmets.*

International Exhibition of 1862.
PRIZE MEDAL
AWARDED TO
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
FOR
**PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS AND HELMETS,**

As the only suitable Head-dress for India and Tropical climates, being not only the coolest and most comfortable, but also by far the most durable, and consequently the Cheapest Head-dress in use.

The Patent Air-Chamber Hats and Helmets may be obtained by the Public of several of the principal Hatters, &c., in London, and the chief towns of India, and by the Trade of the Patentees—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Helmets and Hats of all kinds,
GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET (8), LONDON.
25my o-a-w 604 November 25th, 1865.

Telegrams to Europe per Indo-European, Malta and Alexandria and Malta and Trieste lines.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
*Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited.)*

Point de Galle, Ceylon, 21st Sept; 1865.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.

OSTEOEDON.

Latent, March 1st, 1862.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,
THE OLD ESTABLISHED
DENTISTS.

*Diploma* 1815.

27, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, and 4 doors from the Railway Bridge, Ludgate Hill, London;
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Parties at a distance of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

Gabriel's Celebrated Odontalgique, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1s. 6d. per box.

Gabriel's Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

13my-66 599 May 13th, 1865.

### BENSON'S WATCHES.

CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER, AND ELECTRO PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. (Established 1749), Watch and Clock Maker by Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has fitted up extensive Workshops with steam machinery for the production of Clocks and Timepieces of every description.

WATCHES

adapted for every class, climate, and country. Wholesale and Retail. Chronometers, Duplex, Levers, Horizontal, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, and Chronographs, at £2 10s. to 200 Guineas.

CLOCKS;

Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom, Bracket, Carriage, Church, Turret, Stable & Office, at £1 1s. to 1,000 Guineas.

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"The movements are of the finest quality which the art of horology as at present capable of producing."—*Illustrated London News*, November 8, 1862.

"Some of them are elegant beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 23, 1862.

Benson's 4-Guinea London-Made Patent Lever Watch,

Capped and Jewelled, strong Silver Cases, made in four sizes, from 1¾ to 2 inches in diameter. This Watch is suitable for everybody, and is without doubt the best, cheapest, and most accurate Watch manufactured in this country.

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Jewelled, &c., strong Silver Cases, 1¾ to 2¼ inches in diameter, a sound and useful Watch.

Benson's 5-Guinea Lady's Gold Watch,

Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the late improvements, combined with a rich artistically engraved case and dial, making a model of elegance.

Benson's 6-Guinea Gentleman's Gold Watch,

Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the late improvements, with a pure white enamelled dial, and elegantly engraved or engine-turned case.

Benson's Indian Watch,

a London made, Patent detached Lever Watch, Jewelled in four holes, with Compensating Balance, keeps accurate time in any climate. Price, in strong Silver Case, £11 11s. Gold Cases, £25.

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Constructed expressly to resist the action of extremes of temperature, Silver Cases, £21 and £25; Gold Cases, £30 and £35.

A PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET

of Watches, Clocks, and Chains, descriptive of every construction of Watch made, with prices from which Wholesale and Retail buyers can select, post free for six Stamps. Also a catalogue of Silver and Electroplate, containing 300 Illustrations, post free for 12 Stamps. *Copies can be inspected at the Office of this paper.* All orders should be accompanied by a remittance.

J. W. Benson, having made arrangements with numerous Manufacturers of every description of Goods, residing in England, France, Switzerland, and Germany, will undertake commissions to purchase and ship to all parts of the world their productions at the manufacturers' prices, charging the usual commission upon the amount of order.

J. W. Benson, Maker of the Great Clock for the Exhibition, 1862, and of the Chronograph Dial, by which was timed "The Derby" of 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865. Prize Medallist, Class 33, and Honourable Mention, Class 15.

LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

24fe 1866 634 2nd September, 1865.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Rue St. Martin* 298 *à Paris.*

A LA CORBEILLE FLEURIE.

### PINAUD'S EXTRA FINE PERFUMERY.

*Perfumer to Her Majesty the Queen of England.*

PRODUCTS SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED

Violet Vinegar.—For the toilet, most exquisitely perfumed, gives new life to the epiderme, renders the skin soft and delicate; and removes effectually spots and pimples of every description.

Eau de Cologne.—Extra fine and extra strong, specially requisite in hot climates as necessary for the health, and for dissipating dangerous miasmas.

Lottuce Juice Soap.—Adopted by all the fashionable world for the brilliancy it imparts to the skin.

Nymphean Juice Soap.—Most delicately and exquisitely perfumed.

Extra fine Wild Flower Pomade.—For preserving and regenerating the hair, which it renders silky and abundant.

Medullino Oil.—For nourishing the hair specially perfumed with *Violettes de Parme*, unequalled for softness and delicacy of perfume and is adopted for this reason by all the elegants of Paris. It is a most precious toilet article—no toilet table complete without it.

Hygienic Elixirs and Powders.—For the teeth. These products render the teeth most brilliant, sweeten and perfume the breath, and give a healthy rose color to the gums.

Alpinine.—A delightful cream, invented by Mr. Aligné, and for which Mr. Pinaud is the sole and general agent. It is a brilliant white composed entirely of vegetable substances, may be used without any danger, and its use cannot be detected.

The above named Preparations, and a host of others, have gained for Pinaud the splendid reputation his articles enjoy throughout the world, the best proof of which exists in the numerous rewards obtained in all the exhibitions.

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*General Depot in Shanghai, at*

J. LLEWELLYN & Co.
tf 615 30th September, 1865.

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Eley's Ammunition

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Sporting or Military Purposes.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Wadding to prevent the leading of Oils, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech-loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality, for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges, for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colts, Deane's, Tranter's, Adam's, and other Revolvers.

Ball Cartridges

for Enfield Rifles also for Westley Richard's Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's and other Breech-loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight, made by compression from soft Refined Lead, Mechanically fitting projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles.

ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
(Wholesale Only).

24mn-66 643 September 30th, 1865.

### PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,

(FREE FROM ADULTERATION),
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and addresses upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils, thus avoiding all possibility of contract with Copper, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bolognas Sausages, Herrings à la Sardines, Soups, Meats, and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Nogeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which, to well as many other articles too numerous as include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce. Caution.—Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal, Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Desiccated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

23ap-66 549 22nd April, 1865.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE.

**New and most valuable Medicines, for hitherto intractable and incurable Diseases.**

UNLIKE the Patent Medicines generally imported from the United Kingdom, the following from France have been severely tested and scrutinised by the most eminent Government and private analytical and operative chemists and practising physicians of Paris, &c., insomuch that the entire Parisian Medical Faculty, attached to the principal Dispensaries and Hospitals, &c. in the French Dominions, can, after rigorous trials, with the fullest confidence, recommend them to the favourable notice of all shipowners for not only minor ordinary diseases, but those who may be "hoping against hope."

**No more Cod Liver Oil,—Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.**

Prepared by Grimault & Co.

According to the Certificates of the physicians of Paris Hospitals detailed in the prospectus, and with the approbation of several Academies, this Syrup is employed with the greatest success in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is really superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, gravel, sickness of the stomach, and loss of appetite; it regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood; and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach, and bowels like the Iodide of Potassium and the Iodide of Iron, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children subject to tumours, or obstruction of the glands. Dr. Cazenave, of St. Louis Hospital, Paris, recommends it particularly in cutaneous diseases, conjointly with the pills which bear his name.

**No more Consumption.**

*Diseases of the Chest.*—Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime, manufactured by Grimault & Co., Chemists of Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. This new medicine, which is delicious to the palate, is a sovereign remedy for coughs, colds, irritation of the lungs, and is also an excellent remedy in cases of consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, nocturnal perspirations cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health and flesh.

**No more Indigestion or Dyspepsia.**

*Digestive Elixir of Pepsine*, prepared by Grimault & Co. Chemists, 7 Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. Pepsine is the gastric juice itself, or rather the active principle purified, which digests food in the stomach. When from various causes the supply of the digestive fluid is too small, the inevitable consequences are bad digestion, gastritis, gastralgia, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, heartburn, nausea, loss of strength, and in females, general derangement. The *Elixir of Pepsine*, which is sanctioned by the approbation of the Paris Academy of Medicine, speedily cures all such diseases, and prevents vomiting during pregnancy.

**No more poverty of the Blood and Pale Complexion.**

*Dr. Lerebs Phosphate of Iron.*—This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and iron in a liquid state. From observations made in the Paris Hospital, and detailed in the Prospectus, it is superior to ferruginous pills, lactate of iron, iron reduced by hydrogen, mixtures, and syrup of the Iodide of iron, and cures rapidly stomach complaints, painful digestion, poverty of blood, loss of strength and appetite, and the diseases incident to females. It is the best adjunct to cod liver oil, and the best preserver of health intropical climates.

Internal or Local.
New Curative Agent.
MATICO.
GRIMAULT and Co.—PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called Matico, and *cures promptly and infallibly*, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York, now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free for 9d.

General Depots:—
*In Paris*,—Grimault & Co.
*In Shanghai*,—J. Llewellyn & Co.
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*In Singapore*,—R. Jamie.
And every good druggist.

tf 644 30th September, 1865.

### DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE
HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION,
SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's cure for
GOUT,
Rheumatic Gout, Gravel, and other complains of the Bladder, and in cases of
Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin
it produces *grateful cooling effects. As a* safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children. Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.

Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
*Chemists, London.*

And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Caution.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia*, and see that
"Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*
23de-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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BINOCULAR FIELD and SEA GLASSES

*Finest Quality. Specially Mounted to stand Climate*

£3. 13s. 6d., £6. 6s., and £8. 8s. Power in proportion to price.

### ALUMINIUM GLASSES,

EXTREMELY LIGHT,

£10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., and £18. 18s. The Large Glass at £18. 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most Powerful yet made.

Address, with Remittance:

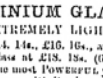
W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.

Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c.

CAUTION.—Burrow's Glasses bear their Name and Address.

To order through Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., or Messrs. Grimblat & Co.

14oc-66 o-a-f 652 Oct. 14th, 1865.



### SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

**G. H. HARRINGTON & CO.,**

*Constructors of Steam and Sailing Vessels, General Commission Agents, Surveyors, and Valuers,*

27, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

Contract for Building every description of Vessels adapted to Sea or River Navigation.

Patent Combination Vessels, with Tonk Planking and Iron Frames.

*Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery at every port in*

CHINA, OR ELSEWHERE.

24ma-66 642 September 30th, 1865.

### MACHINERY.

MR. A. F. YARROW, Engineer, contracts for all kinds of Machinery, and will furnish prices and full particulars on application.—33, Cornhill, London, E.C.

23ma 570 December 23rd, 1865.

HALB & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER AND BAKERS,
BRADE AND BISCUITS.
*Shanghai.*

WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.
Chemists & Druggists,
NANKIN ROAD, NEAR THE BUND,
SHANGHAI.
大藥房
tf 512 Shanghai, 1st October, 1864.

Wm. DATO and Co.,
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

### ENGLISH & CHINESE KALENDAR

FOR 1866,
Is now ready for delivery at this Office.
January 20th, 1866.

*At the North-China Herald Office.*
Bills of Lading per ship.
Charter Parties.
Powers of Attorney, and Wills.
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NOTICE.

ADVERTISERS are particularly requested to send in Circulars, Notices, Advertisements, &c., intended for the morning issue, as early on the Afternoon or Evening of the preceding day, as is possible.

Much delay and inconvenience would be avoided if all communications on business were addressed to *The North-China Herald Office*, and not to individuals by name

As the Settlement has become so extensive, those of our subscribers who desire to get their papers early, would do well to send their own coolies to this Office at 7 o'clock A.M.

tf Shanghai, 1st Oct., 1865.

[*Edited by* R. ALEXANDER JAMIE. *Printed & Published every Saturday at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

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# OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR FORTNIGHT ENDING JANUARY, 27TH, 1866.

## IMPORTED.

| | Malwa. Chests. | Malwa. Weight. | Patna. Chests. | Patna. Weight. | Benares. Chests. | Benares. Weight. | Turkey. Chests. | Turkey. Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels | 954 | 954.00 | 137 | 164.40 | 20 | 24.00 | ... | ... |
| Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed | 7 | 7.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Imported direct to the shore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 961 | 961.00 | 137 | 164.40 | 20 | 24.00 | ... | ... |

Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption

| Malwa. Chests. | Malwa. Weight. | Patna. Chests. | Patna. Weight. | Benares. Chests. | Benares. Weight. | Persian. Chests. | Persian. Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 149 | 149.00 | 354 | 424.80 | 19 | 22.80 | ... | ... |

## RE-EXPORTED.

| Description. | Chinkiang. Chests. | Chinkiang. Weight | Kiukiang. Chests. | Kiukiang. Weight. | Hankow. Chests. | Hankow. Weight. | Chefoo. Chests. | Chefoo. Weight | Tientsin. Chests. | Tientsin. Weight. | Newchwang. Chests. | Newchwang. Weight. | Ningpo. Chests. | Ningpo. Weight. | Foochow. Chests. | Foochow. Weight. | Hongkong. Chests. | Hongkong. Weight. | Takao. Chests. | Takao. Weight. | Total Chests. | Total Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Malwa | 222 | 222.00 | 48 | 48.00 | 79 | 79.00 | 509 | 509.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 129 | 129.00 | ... | ... | 1 | 1.00 | ... | ... | 988 | 988.00 |
| Patna | 19 | 22.80 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 9.60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 20.40 | 15 | 18.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 | 70.80 |
| Benares | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Persian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 241 | 244.80 | 48 | 48.00 | 79 | 79.00 | 517 | 518.60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 146 | 149.40 | 15 | 18.00 | 1 | 1.00 | ... | ... | 1047 | 1058.80 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

| Date | Vessels. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | From | Sailed | Cargo. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan 27 | Pluto | Chl. str | | Parkes | Cruise | | | Chinese Government |
| .. 28 | J. C. Munro | B. ship | 613 | Wood | Fuchau | Jan 17 | Poles | Captain |
| .. 28 | Rob Tell Nago | B. sch | 170 | | Keelung | .. 16 | Coals | A. R. Tilby and Co |
| .. 28 | Minerva | B. bark | | Fox | Fuchau | .. 17 | Poles | Smith, Kennedy and Co |
| .. 28 | John Staunton, Jr. | B. ship | 734 | White | Fuchau | Dec 22 | do | Smith, Kennedy and Co |
| .. 28 | Queen of India | B. ship | | | | | | |
| .. 28 | Alma | B. bark | | | Keelung | | | |
| .. 28 | Maiden Queen | B. ship | | | | | | |
| .. 28 | Buena Vista | A. ship | 547 | Ayres | Foochow | Jan 17 | Poles | Augustine Heard & Co |
| .. 29 | Express | B. str | 390 | Whitelow | Ningpo | .. 27 | General | David Sassoon Sons & Co |
| .. 29 | China | Ha str | 648 | Moller | Hong Kong | | | Wm. Pustau and Co |
| .. 29 | Tunsin | B. str. | 610 | Bound | Ningpo | Jan 28 | General | Geo. Barnet and Co |
| .. 29 | Hirado | B. str. | 1630 | McQueen | Hankow | .. 25 | do | Dent and Co |
| .. 29 | Electricity | B. bark | 465 | Beinmister | Falmouth | Aug 23 | Coals | Master |
| .. 29 | Sir W. F. Williams | B. ship | 851 | Willson | London | Sep 20 | do | Shaw, Brothers and Co |
| .. 29 | Orontes | H.M.S. | | | Hongkong | | | |
| .. 29 | Lightfoot | B. bark | 473 | Rick | Nagasaki | Jan 23 | General | Master |
| .. 29 | Paul-akylee | B. ship | | | | | | |
| .. 30 | Adelina | Pru sch | 135 | Heidrichsen | Fuchau | .. 7 | Poles | Master |
| .. 30 | Emanuel | B. schr | 137 | White | Hakodadi | .. 10 | General | John Thorne |
| .. 31 | Vulcan | B. str | 180 | Randall | Amoy & N'gpo | J 19 29 | do | Gibb, Livingston & Co |
| .. 31 | Moyune | A. str | 700 | Johnson | Hankow | Jan 25 | do | Russell and Co |
| .. 31 | Rona | B. str. | 784 | Morrison | H'kong & Pts | .. 21 | do | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| .. 31 | Aden | B. str. | 587 | Andrews | Hongkong | .. 22 | Malls, etc | Wm. Davison, for Asst. |
| .. 31 | Georges | B ship | 472 | Verry | Swatow | Aug 21 | Coals | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| .. 31 | Serica | B ship | 701 | Innes | London | Oct 15 | General | Birley, Worthington & Co |
| .. 31 | Snoosy Lean | B. str. | 492 | Mann | Fuchau | Jan 28 | Fruits | J. H. Wignall and Co |
| Feb 1 | Confucius | Chi str | 264 | McCaslin | Nanking | .. 20 | | Chinese Government |
| .. 1 | Express | B. str | 390 | Whitelow | Ningpo | .. 31 | General | D. Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| .. 1 | Gabalva | B. bark | 419 | Way | Newcastle | Aug 26 | Coals | Bourjau, Hübener & Co |
| .. 1 | Tell | B. bark | 320 | Smith | Fuchau | Jan 24 | Fruits | Master |
| .. 1 | Elebea | Pru bq | 136 | Khoš | Swatow | .. 6 | General | Wm. Pustau and Co |
| .. 1 | Benstafe | B. bark | 483 | Fell | Fuchau | .. 12 | Poles | A.R. Tilby and Co |

## DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

| Date. | Vessels. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Destination. | Cargo. | Despatched by |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan 27 | Suwanada | A. str. | 1803 | Jayne | Hongkong | Tea, etc | Augustine Heard and Co |
| .. 27 | Tasso | B. bark | 364 | Hollowood | Nagasaki | Re-exp'ts | Glover and Co |
| .. 27 | Diligentia | B. ship | 651 | Porter | Singapore | Tea, etc | The Borneo Co. Limited |
| .. 27 | Fire Queen | A. str. | 1123 | Gray | H'kow & Ports | | Russell and Co |
| .. 27 | Kiang-loong | A. str. | 945 | West | H'kow & Ports | | Augustine Heard and Co |
| .. 28 | Hotspur | B. bark | 537 | Corrigal | New York | Teas | Smith, Kennedy and Co |
| .. 29 | Solent | B. ship | 731 | Paige | Singapore | Ballast | Gibb, Livingston and Co |
| .. 29 | Sim-da | B. ship | 650 | Drysdale | Fuchau | do | Dow and Co |
| .. 29 | Marion | B. bark | 751 | Laughton | Fuchau | Oton, etc | Dow and Co |
| .. 29 | Kirkland | B. bark | 453 | White'ge | Fuchau | Ballast | Master |
| .. 29 | Express | B. str. | 390 | Whitelow | Ningpo | Opi., &c | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| .. 30 | Helena | Da. bq | 307 | Knudten | Fuchau | Ballast | Russell and Co |
| .. 30 | Waratah | B. str. | 356 | Oliver | Fuchau | Silk, etc | Moses and Co |
| .. 31 | Exmok | B. bark | 324 | Montgomery | Kangoon | Ballast | Master |
| .. 31 | America | Hre bq | 443 | Kemper | Swatow | Oton, etc | Wm. Pustau and Co |
| .. 31 | Funsin | B. str. | 610 | Bound | H'kow & Ports | | Geo. Barnet and Co |
| .. 31 | America | HIRM | | | Nagasaki | | |
| Feb 1 | Hirado | B. str. | 1630 | McQueen | H'kow & Ports | | Dent and Co |
| .. 1 | China | Ha str. | 648 | Moller | Chefoo | Part o'nal | Siemssen and Co |
| .. 1 | Pirsel | B. bark | 485 | Hiles | Fuchau | | Dow and Co |
| .. 1 | Express | B. str. | 390 | Whitelow | Ningpo | Opi., &c | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |

# SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, JANUARY 27, 1866.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

| Vessels. | Date of Arrival | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captains. | Consignees. | Destination. | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Jan 31 | B. str. | 587 | Andrews | Wm. Davison, for the Agen | Hongkong | 2d inst |
| Anna | Ap 12 | A. str | 63 | | H. Fogg and Co | Laid up | |
| China | | B. str. | 25 | Schroon | Trautmann and Co | Laid up | |
| City of Nantes | Jan 25 | B. str | 214 | Gibson | Dow and Co | Chefoo | 5th inst |
| Confucius | Feb | Chi str | 265 | McCaslin | Chinese Government | | |
| Dupleix | Jan 24 | Fr str | 572 | Jeliçan | Messageries Imperiales | Yokohama | 24h ad Mi |
| Enterprise | Mar 3 | A. str | 107 | | H. Fogg and Co | Laid up | |
| Faust | | | 30 | | | | |
| Fei-ma | Oct 1 | B. str. | 121 | Hird | Moses and Co | Laid up | |
| Fenella | Jan 2 | Chi str | 174 | | Chinese Government | | |
| Ganges | Jan 22 | B. str. | 742 | Bernard | Wm. Davison, for the Agent | Hongkong | old 2 inst |
| Gazelle | July 6 | B. str. | 40 | | Wm. Pustau and Co | Laid up | |
| Granada | Jan 28 | B. str. | 356 | Oates | Wm. Davison, for the Agent | Yokohama | To-day |
| Grete | Jan 1 | Pru.str | 30 | | Wm. Pustau and Co | Laid up | |
| Heechew | | B. str. | 30 | Comstock | Captain Patridge | | |
| Hoquong | Jan 6 | A. str. | 1893 | Simmons | Russell and Co | | |
| Kiangse | Dec 21 | A. str. | 847 | | Russell and Co | Repairing | |
| Little Mary | Oct 12 | B. str. | 80 | Simmons | T. R. Smith | | |
| Mercury | June 8 | B. str | 134 | Hayston | Reid and Co | Laid up | |
| Moyune | Jan 31 | A. str | 700 | Johnson | Russell and Co | H'kow & Ports | To-day |
| Nansing | Dec 2 | Hr str | 319 | Tullock | Trautmann and Co | | |
| Piute | Jan 27 | Chi str. | | Parkes | Chinese Government | | |
| Rona | Jan 31 | B. str | 784 | Morrison | Jardine, Matheson & Co | Hongkong | 4th inst |
| Shanquan | | B. str. | | Schroom | Trautmann and Co | Laid up | |
| Snoosy Lean | Jan 31 | B. str | 492 | Mann | J. H. Wignall and Co | Fuchau | Imdt |
| Szechuen | Jan 16 | A. str | 843 | Johnson | Russell and Co | | |
| Tanquai | | B. str | 20 | Lynch | | Laid up | |
| Taurus | | B. str | 20 | Smith | | | |
| Tsetlee | Feb 19 | A. str. | 40 | Lowell | Russell and Co | | |
| Vulcan | Jan 31 | B. str | 180 | Randall | Gibb, Livingston and Co | Fuchau | Imdt |
| Wan-Loong-Fei | Oct 10 | B. str | 65 | | Geo. Barnet and Co | Laid up | |
| Whampoa | Dec 29 | B. str | 113 | Earle | David Sassoon, Sons and Co | | |
| Woosung | Jan 14 | B. str. | 1630 | McQueen | | | |
| Ying-tsze-fel | Dec 12 | B. str. | 318 | Stone | Trautmann and Co | | |

34 Steamers.]

* With Malls.

## MERCHANT VESSELS.

| Vessels. | Date of Arrival | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Consignees. | Destination | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adelina | Jan 30 | Prus sch | 135 | Heidrichsen | Master | | |
| Aerolite | Nov 30 | B. ship | 911 | Alleyne | Smith, Kennedy and Co | Liverpool | Early |
| Alma | Jan 28 | B. bark | 486 | Holmes | Reiffelf Vale and Co | H'kong & Ay | Early |
| Alfoy Trader | Dec 28 | Pru. bg | 109 | Walbrand | Wm. Pustau and Co | | For Sale |
| Ann Sanderson | Oct 23 | B. brig | 252 | Sanderson | Captain | Yokohama | Imdt |
| Atma | Jan 16 | B. bark | 325 | Watson | A. Hutchbhoy | | Ft. or Ch |
| Bankside | Feb 1 | Pru bg | 485 | Peil | A. R. Tilby and Co | | |
| Bintang | Jan 16 | Old sch | 146 | Bramlon | Teige, Nuetting and Co | | Ft. or Ch |
| Benthick | Jan | B. bark | 376 | Thomas | A. R. Tilby and Co | | Ft or Ch |
| Bob Tell Nog | Jan 28 | B. schr | 170 | | A. R. Tilby and Co | | Dischg |
| Bolina | Aug 28 | B. bark | 433 | Russell | | | |
| Buena Vista | Jan 28 | A. ship | 547 | Ayres | Augustine Heard and Co | | Disch'g |
| Castleton | Jan 8 | B. bark | 334 | Hill | Blain, Tate and Co | | Ft. or Ch |
| Catalpa | Aug 12 | A. bark | 213 | Stevens | Augustine Heard and Co | New York | Early |
| Chinaman | Jan 16 | B. ship | 667 | Downie | Holliday, Wise and Co | | Dis'ing |
| Chung | Ju 28 | B. bark | 327 | Folleston | A. R. Tilby and Co | | S Ft or Ch |
| Coolnikyle | Jan 29 | B. ship | 870 | Morrison | Gibb, Livingston and Co | | Dischg |
| Duck | Jy 21 | B. chr | 145 | Lorenzo | F. F. Cama and Co | | Laid up |
| Edgar Ross | Jan 11 | Ha. bk | 273 | Deinder | Siemssen and Co | Hkong & Ay | Imdt |
| Electricity | Jan 29 | B. bark | 465 | Beinmister | Gibb, Livingston & Co | | Dischg |
| Elida | Jan 20 | Swd bk | 326 | Sundberg | Bourjau, Hubener and Co | S'tow & B'kok | |
| Elselna | Feb 1 | B. bark | 136 | Khoe | Wm. Pustau and Co | | |
| Empress | Jan 2 | B. bark | 365 | Dall | Bullsonnet and Co | Liverpool | Imdt |
| Etrick | Jan 19 | B. bark | 309 | Hecket | Jardine, Matheson and Co | | Dischg |
| Fanny | Jan 24 | B. bark | 467 | Waters | A. R. Tilby and Co | Fuchau | Imdt |
| Gabalva | Feb 1 | B. bark | 419 | Way | Bourjau, Hübener and Co | | |
| Geo. Canning | Jan 16 | B. bark | 350 | Harris | Frazer and Co | | Ft or Ch |
| Georges | Jan 31 | B. ship | 472 | Verry | Jardine, Matheson and Co | | |
| Glen Isla | Jan 14 | B. bark | 372 | Peock | A. R. Tilby and Co | Swatow | Imdt |
| James Miller | Oct 23 | A. schr | 470 | Carbonell | Captain | | For Sale |
| James Shepherd | Jan 7 | B. ship | 849 | Wear | Shaw, Brothers and Co | London | 4th inst |
| J. C. Munro | Jan 28 | B. ship | 612 | Wood | Captain | | Dischg |
| John Staunton, Jr. | Jan 28 | B. ship | 734 | White | Smith, Kennedy and Co | | Dischg |
| Jubilee | Dec 21 | B. ship | 764 | Grant | Gilman and Co | London | Imdt |
| Kaffir Chief | Oct 18 | B. schr | 186 | Hoole | Lane, Crawford and Co | | For Sale |
| Kearsarge | Feb | B. bark | 356 | Gall | Capt. Patridge | | |
| Khankai | Jan 30 | B. schr | 137 | White | John Thorne | Hakodadi | 4th inst |
| Leon | Jan 16 | Fr bk | 332 | Revel | Siemssen and Co | | Ft or Ch |
| Libra | Jan 19 | Da. bg | 240 | Bleken | F. Krogg and Co | | Dischg |
| Lightfoot | Jan 29 | B. bark | 473 | Rick | Master | | Dischg |
| Lizzie Boggs | Dec 17 | A. bark | 449 | Diner | Augustine Heard and Co | | Dischg |
| Lubra | Jan 22 | A. sch. | 302 | Howes | Russell and Co | S. Fee v K'w | old 2 inst |
| Malden Queen | Jan 28 | B. ship | 813 | Smith | Dent and Co | | Dischg |
| Matilda | Jan 14 | B. brig | 232 | Nunn | A. R. Tilby and Co | Chefoo | 5th inst |
| Minerva | Jan 28 | B. bark | | Fox | Smith, Kennedy and Co | | Dischg |
| Napoleon III. | Jan 4 | B ship | 786 | Morat | Jardine, Matheson and Co | Fuchau | old 3 inst |
| Nimrod | Jy 8 | B. ship | 1022 | Oughton | Jardine, Matheson and Co | | Ft or Ch |
| Peterborough | Jan 19 | B. bark | 300 | Orchard | Jardine, Matheson and Co | | Dischg |
| Petrel | May 21 | B. schr | 267 | Lewis | Dent and Co | | Laid up |
| Prince Alfred | Dec 28 | B. ship | 813 | Thirkell | Smith, Kennedy and Co | Akyab | old 31inst |
| Queen of India | Jan 28 | B. ship | 657 | Thornton | Fraser and Co | | Dischg |
| Resolute | Jan 8 | B. ship | 806 | Holt | Gilman and Co | New York | Kenje |
| Rover | Jan 22 | A. bark | 398 | Hunt | Fraser and Co | | Ft or Ch |
| Sailors' Home | Jan 2 | B. ship | 744 | Bryans | Captain | | Dischg |
| Seawful | Jan 7 | B. bark | 469 | Hender | Preston, Brussli and Co | Liverpool | Early |
| Sea Witch | Jan 3 | B. bark | 373 | Hughes | David Sassoon, Sons and Co | | S. Fir Ch |
| Serica | Jan 31 | B. ship | 707 | Innes | Birley, Worthington and Co | | |
| Siam | Jan 23 | Ha. bk | 338 | Fisher | Oxford and Co | | Ft. or Ch |
| Sir W. F. Williams | Jan 29 | B. ship | 851 | Wilson | Shaw, Brothers and Co | Chefoo | Early |
| Taschang | Jan 23 | Pr'schr | 102 | Fribarren | Bullsonnet and Co | | Ft. or Ch |
| Tell | Feb 1 | B.bark | 320 | Smith | A. R. Tilby and Co | Chefoo | Imdt |
| Victoria | | A. bark | 480 | Morse | Brucker and Co | Amoy | Early |

62* Vessels.]

## HULKS.

| Name | Commander | Flag | Tons | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Berwick Walls | Barclay | (Floating Hospital) | | |
| Bethgel | | American ship | | Augustine Heard and Co |
| Kingsan | Brown | British ship | 570 | M. I. Steam-ship Company |
| Lady McNaughton | Green | British ship | | T. R. Wheelock |
| Louisa | | British ship | 90 | Shaw, Brothers and Co |
| Melbourne | Friday | British barque | 396 | Harbor Master |
| Nanpuhi | | British ship | 349 | H. I. M.'s Customs |
| Nimrod | Howard | British barque | 382 | F. R. Gamwell |
| Rose | Richardson | | | |
| Sea Horse | | | | |
| Stirling | Lamb | British brig | 309 | Dent and Co |
| Toy Fat | Caselar | Prussian barque | 266 | Wm. Pustau and Co |

## TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

| Name | Commander | Flag | Tons | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bunker Hill | | American steamer | 62 | J. H. Wignall and Co |
| Emperor | | British steamer | 106 | Jarvie, Thorburn and Co |
| Fei Yuen | Erickson | British steamer | 50 | Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co |
| Fokelin | Kofod | British steamer | 70 | Captain Patridge |
| Hercules | Parkes | British steamer | | Captain |
| Marlie White | Preble | American steamer | 100 | H. Fogg and Co |
| Sampson | Ryder | British steamer | 81 | Hunt and Co |
| Titan | Gullett | British steamer | | Smith, Kennedy and Co |

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# SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
# "NORTH-CHINA HERALD," FEBRUARY 3, 1866.

## SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON, AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1ST, 1865.

*From Imperial Maritime Customs.*

## TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

| Ship. | Cleared | Destination | Congou. | Souchong. | Oolong. | Flowery Pekoe. | Brick. | Total Black. | Japan Unclassed. | Sorts. | Young Hyson. | Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay. | Imperial. | Gun Powder. | Total Green. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as per last Report, | | | 214797.14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 214797.14 | 1343.04 | 2292.14 | 18603.96 | 10121.71 | 45.65 | 2698.66 | 5856.33 | 15420.62 | 66291.11 |
| Petchelee | Jan 15 | London, | 747.26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 747.26 | ... | ... | 1024.43 | 462.21 | ... | 123.38 | 270.72 | 587.15 | 2476.89 |
| Peter Denny | „ 19 | „ | 5081.53 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5081.53 | ... | 1.80 | 1893.43 | 798.95 | ... | 247.17 | 362.14 | 942.81 | 4246.30 |
| | | | 220625.93 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 220625.93 | 1343.04 | 2293.94 | 21521.82 | 11382.87 | 45.65 | 2969.21 | 6488.19 | 16950.58 | 73014.30 |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

| Ship | Cleared | Destination | Congou | Souchong | Oolong. | Flowery Pekoe. | Brick. | Total Black. | Japan Unclassed. | Sorts. | Young Hyson. | Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay. | Imperial. | Gun Powder. | Total Green. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as per last Report | | | 4154.37 | ... | ... | 51.30 | 11710.08 | 15915.75 | 20.58 | 160 64 | ... | 1657.84 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1839.06 |
| China, | Jan. 15 | Hongkong, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | R. | 2.00 | ... | 2.00 |
| Mona, | ... 17 | do | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9.34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9.34 |
| Ganges, | ... 19 | do | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 109.74 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 109 74 |
| Dumbarton | ... 26 | do | 1.05 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.05 | ... | ... | ... | 58.46 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58.46 |
| Diligentia, | ... 26 | Singapore | 45.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepaul, | ... 30 | Hongkong | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 223.57 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 223.57 |
| Su wonada, | ... 30 | do | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 76.26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 76.26 |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | | 4200.42 | ... | ... | 51.30 | 11710.08 | 15961.80 | 20.58 | 160.64 | 9.34 | 2125 88 | ... | ... | 2.00 | .. | 2318.43 |

UNITED STATES.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Congou. | Souchong. | Oolong. | Flowery Pekoe. | Brick. | Total Black. | Japan Unclassed. | Sorts. | Young Hyson. | Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay. | Imperial. | Gun Powder. | Total Green. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as per last Report | | | 2459.35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2459.35 | 2179.31 | 334.89 | 34700.40 | 6927.67 | 774.06 | 4058.89 | 7499.45 | 8634.10 | 65008.77 |
| Horatio, | Jan. 22 | New York, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1833.95 | 564.78 | 69.36 | 324.50 | 296 06 | 532.92 | 3621.58 |
| Grasmere, | 22 | do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2672.20 | 242.82 | 8.72 | 390.23 | 440.36 | 533.12 | 4289.45 |
| Indus, | 22 | do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3462.96 | 283.47 | 8.82 | 227.64 | 650.94 | 545.13 | 5513.96 |
| Hotspur, | 26 | do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 472.76 | ... | ... | 2285.01 | 900.00 | 26.59 | 225.50 | 317.85 | 425.44 | 4554.15 |
| | | | 2459.35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2459.35 | 2652.07 | 334.89 | 44975.53 | 9130.74 | 887.55 | 5326.76 | 9174.66 | 10680 71 | 83162.91 |

## SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

| Ship | Cleared | Destination | Raw Bales | Raw Piculs | Thrown Bales | Thrown Piculs | Total Bales | Total Piculs | Japan Re-exports Bales | Japan Re-exports Piculs | Japan Transhipment Bales | Japan Transhipment Piculs | Coarse Bls. | Coarse Pls. | Refuse Bales | Refuse Piculs | Cocoons Bales | Cocoons Piculs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as per last Report | | | 34242 | 26276.66 | 28 | 35.13 | 33081 | 26311.79 | 103 | 92.06 | 4461 | ... | 10.53 | 1045 | 1045.43 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Petchelee | Jan. 15 | Great Britain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | 32 | 47.81 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ganges, | „ 19 | „ | 254 | 294.53 | ... | ... | 254 | 294.53 | 21 | 9.40 | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Singapore, | „ 30 | „ | 372 | 313.21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | | 33769 | 26884.40 | 28 | 35.13 | 33135 | 26606.42 | 129 | 101.26 | 4461 | ... | 10.53 | 1063 | 1093.24 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

THE CONTINENT.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination | Raw Bales. | Raw Piculs | Thrown Bales | Thrown Piculs | Total Bales | Total Piculs | Japan Re-exports Bales | Japan Re-exports Piculs | Japan Transhipment Bales | Japan Transhipment Piculs | Coarse Bls | Coarse Pls. | Refuse Bales | Refuse Piculs | Cocoons Bls. | Cocoons Piculs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as per last Rpt. | | | 6217 | 4916.82 | 41 | 34.77 | 6258 | 4951.59 | 141 | 110.66 | 1269 | .... | 8 | 12.74 | 12 | 22.10 | | 166.86 |
| Ganges, | Jan. 19 | France | 60 | 47.87 | 8 | 8.00 | 68 | 55.87 | 20 | 16.00 | ... | .... | 16 | 7.99 | ... | ... | | ..... |
| Singapore, | „ 30 | „ | 13 | 10.30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | .... | | ... | ..... | | ..... |
| | | | 6290 | 4974.99 | 49 | 42.77 | 6326 | 5007.46 | 161 | 126.66 | 1269 | ..... | 24 | 21.73 | 12 | 22.10 | | 166 86 |
| | | | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | .... | | ..... | ..... | | .... |

HONGKONG & COAST PORTS.

| Ship | Cleared | Destination | Raw Bales | Raw Piculs | Thrown Bales | Thrown Piculs | Total Bales | Total Piculs | Japan Re-exports Bales | Japan Re-exports Piculs | Japan Transhipments Bales | Japan Transhipments Piculs | Coarse Bls. | Coarse Pls. | Refuse Bales | Refuse Piculs | Cocoons Bales | Cocoons Piculs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as per last Rpt. | | | 35 | 27.74 | ..... | ..... | 35 | 27.74 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Waratah | Jan 30 | Foochow | 1 | .80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | | 30 | 28.54 | ..... | ..... | 35 | 27.74 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

JAPAN.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination | Raw. Bales | Raw. Piculs | Thrown. Bales | Thrown. Piculs | Total. Bales | Total. Piculs | Re-exports Bales | Re-exports Piculs | Transhipments Bales | Transhipments Piculs | Coarse Bls. | Coarse Pls | Refuse Bales | Refuse Piculs | Cocoons Bales | Cocoons Piculs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Granada | Jan. 13 | Yokohama | 24 | 24.00 | .... | .... | 24 | 24.00 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... |

## COTTON.

| Ship. | Cleared | Great Britain. Export | Great Britain. Re-export | Great Britain. Transhipped | Hongkong. Export | Hongkong. Re-export | Hongkong. Transhipped | Coast Ports. Export | Coast Ports. Re-export | Coast Ports. Transhipped | Japan. Export | Japan. Re-export | Japan. Transhipped | America. Export | America. Re-export | America. Transhipped | Total. Piculs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as per last Report | | ... | ... | ... | 50,597 | 3,447 | 1,767 | 32,609 | 947 | ... | 275 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 89,532 |
| J. H. Wills, Jr. | Jan. 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 194 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 212 |
| Coino | ... 4 | ... | ... | ... | 500 | ... | ... | 764 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 764 |
| Labourdonnais | ... 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 |
| Waratah | ... 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 133 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 133 |
| Elizabeth | ... 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 468 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 468 |
| Rona | ... 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,736 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,736 |
| Dumbarton | ... 11 | ... | ... | ... | 2,301 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,301 |
| Adeline | ... 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 |
| China | ... 15 | ... | ... | ... | 532 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 532 |
| Malacca | ... 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 532 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 532 |
| Queen of the Avon | ... 16 | ... | ... | ... | 360 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 360 |
| Mona | ... 17 | ... | ... | ... | 259 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 259 |
| Dorothea | ... 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 345 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 345 |
| Ganges | ... 19 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Dunbarton | ... 20 | ... | ... | ... | 69 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69 |
| Marion | ... 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Sarah & Maria | ... 29 | ... | ... | ... | 551 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 551 |
| Suwonada | ... 30 | ... | ... | ... | 605 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 605 |
| | | ... | ... | ... | 55,484 | 3,447 | 1,767 | 36,807 | 1,098 | ... | 275 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 98,078 |

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